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387  
H886s

# THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

British Columbia Transport  
Service



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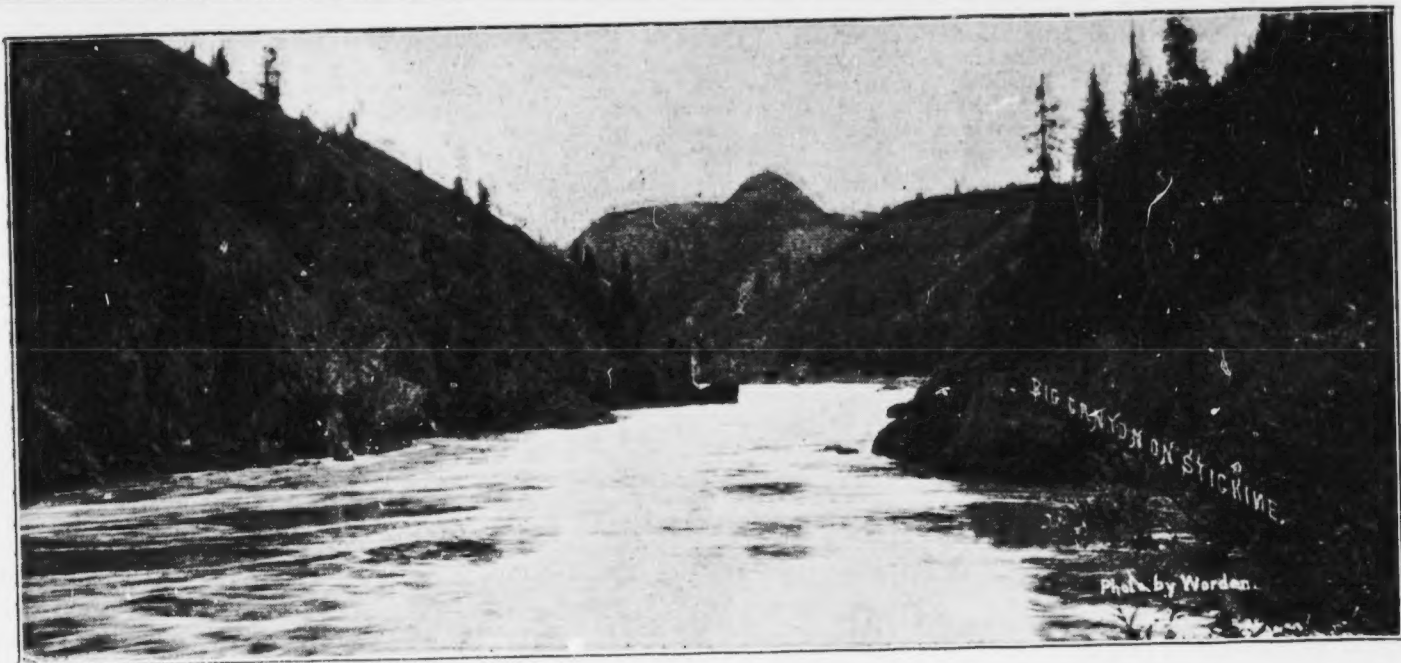
## STIKINE RIVER AND THE CASSIAR

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FROM  
WRANGEL, ALASKA  
TO  
TELEGRAPH CREEK, B.C.

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BIG CANYON ON STIKINE RIVER, B. C.



"GLACIER LAKE," STIKINE RIVER, B. C.

# BIG GAME HUNTERS

Caribou, Moose  
Mountain Sheep and Goat  
Grizzly and Black Bear

## TOURISTS!

The Majestic Scenery of the North  
Glaciers, Canyons  
and Mountain Torrents



GREAT GLACIER ON STIKINE RIVER, B. C.

## STIKINE RIVER AND CASSIAR DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

To meet the growing demand for transportation occasioned by the developments in the Cassiar District, Northern British Columbia, the Hudson's Bay Company have decided to place their river steamer "Port Simpson" entirely on the Stikine River for the season of navigation in 1912, connecting at Wrangell with the various steamship services plying between Puget Sound ports, Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., and Alaska. An opportunity will thus be afforded to tourists and others to make a side trip up the Stikine as far as Telegraph Creek, a distance of about 150 miles. The "Port Simpson" is a splendidly equipped and powerful craft with berth and bathroom accommodation for thirty-six first class passengers, and with electric light installed throughout. She carries about one hundred and twenty tons of freight. The trip up the Stikine from Wrangell to Telegraph Creek takes two and one-half days up stream, and one-half a day coming down. First class single fare is \$17.50, and for the round trip, which admits a few hours at Telegraph Creek, the fare is \$25.00, with berths extra \$1.00 per day, and meals 75 cents each (further particulars and river freight tariffs, etc., can be obtained on application to A. Bassett, Manager, Hudson's Bay Company, Victoria, B. C.) The scenery on the Stikine, in grandeur and variety, surpasses anything in Switzerland or on the Canadian Pacific, Shasta, Rio Grande, or other popular railroad routes, for although the mountains may not be as high in altitude above sea level, yet they rise boldly from the river valley to splendid elevations, studded with glaciers and rocky peaks that make striking and beautiful panoramas. Then, the excitement of stemming the current of this swift stream, which runs at a rate of up to twelve miles an hour in high water at the Little Canyon, or coming down at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour, with the chance of shooting a grizzly or a mountain goat from the steamer's deck, together with features peculiar to river navigation or to life just beyond the verge of civilization, keeps the mind continually on the qui vive and tends to make a pleasant outing full of events and never to be forgotten.

The picturesque Popoff Glacier fills a high valley on the north side of the Stikine, about six miles from its mouth. A hot spring situated near the same place about a mile back from the river is supposed to be beneficial for rheumatism and blood diseases, and is often patronized by natives and others aware of its healing properties.

Thirty-five miles further on is the Great Glacier, remarkable for its size and facility of access. Before entering the Stikine Valley this glacier has a width of three-quarters of a mile, but upon freeing itself from the bordering mountains it expands in a fan-like manner, its front facing the river being three and a half miles wide. A great quantity of rocky debris is visible on the face of the glacier, which looks quite close to the river, but is actually three-quarters of a mile back. A fringe of trees grows between the glacier and the river on the outer tier of moraines. The Indians relate a tradition that at a former period this glacier extended across the valley, the river running underneath. There is a copious hot spring on the east side of the river immediately opposite the glacier.

The Dirt Glacier, so named on account of the quantity of debris with which its surface is covered, is ten miles further up the river.

The Flood Glacier, at the Barley Cache, sixteen miles above the latter point, is the last seen going up the Stikine, and like the last two glaciers mentioned, comes down to the river flats. Every few years a great rush of water occurs from the valley of this glacier, hence the name "Flood." This is supposed to arise from the blocking up by the glacier of some lateral valley in which is formed a lake that from time to time breaks through the glacier dam. The quantity of water thus liberated is large enough to flood the river for a short time.

### LECONTE GLACIER

Another glacier, which comes out on tide water twenty miles from Wrangell, and known as Leconte Glacier, being still in an active condition and in unusually romantic surroundings, has attractions for the sightseer that surpass those of the famous Muir Glacier or any of those mentioned above. It is situated a short distance north of the

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### LECONTE GLACIER

Another glacier, which comes out on tide water twenty miles from Wrangell, and known as Leconte Glacier, being still in an active condition and in unusually romantic surroundings, has attractions for the sightseer that even excel the famous Muir Glacier or any of those mentioned above. It is situated a short distance north of the Stikine River, three miles up a narrow inlet with majestic scenery and rugged peaks on every side, and discharges into the sea great blocks of ice that run aground in fifty fathoms. On account of the depth of water at the mouth of the inlet being but two and a half fathoms, these icebergs never reach the open sea, but are soon ground to pieces by the force of one pressing against the other, which operation in itself would be worth coming a long way to see. One spur of the glacier, from which the lower part has caved away, projects and overhangs high above the level of the water, making a scene most impressive and grand for those adventurous enough to examine it at close range. Thunder Falls, close to the glacier, from a beautiful cascade that drops about three thousand feet almost without a break. Geese and ducks are plentiful in the vicinity. Hundreds of seals dot the ice and disport themselves in the seething inlet. There is a fanciful old Indian story that seals have been supposed, in past times, to make their way up a passage underneath the glacier, coming out on the Stikine River fifty miles from its mouth, where seals are often seen. Luxuriant vegetation grows up to the foot of the glacier, near which there is a small side stream with a narrow neck of land that would make an ideal location for a summer hotel or a camp from which visitors would have leisure to examine the natural beauties of the place, and climb all the neighboring mountains. From the summits bordering the glacier the ice fields can be seen stretching away inland, with mountain tops jutting out here and there to the end of the horizon.

### BIG GAME HUNTING

The haunts of the grizzly bear, so much sought after by sportsmen, and now so comparatively rare, can be found in all their primitive condition on the Bradfield, Stikine and Iskut Rivers, ten to fifty miles from Wrangell. Black and grizzly bear, instead of decreasing as one might expect with the advance of civilization, are now really more numerous than for many years back, as the natives do not hunt them much on account of the pelts having declined to nearly nothing in the fur market. Grizzly are probably more numerous today on the Stikine River and Cassiar country than in any other part of North America.

For general big game hunting, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat, the country on the upper Stikine in Cassiar, B. C., is fast coming to the front as the best field for sportsmen on the American continent. After the coast range is passed, about 100 miles inland, the country assumes a more genial and less rugged appearance, and at Telegraph Creek, the head of steamboat navigation, opens out into wide valleys and high table lands. With a dry climate in the summer and a light snowfall in the winter, it is ideally suited to support game in undiminished numbers where the population does not exceed 500 Indians and 100 resident whites scattered over an area embracing 100 miles south, 150 miles north and 300 miles east of Telegraph Creek. All the four varieties mentioned, namely, caribou, moose, sheep and goats can be hunted in the course of one trip, occupying twenty to thirty-five days out from Telegraph Creek. Sheep and goats are most plentiful on the Shesley mountains, fifty miles north, and on the mountains south of Telegraph Creek. The Nahlin is perhaps the best locality for moose, though these animals can be met here and there all over the country, especially in the neighborhood of McDames Creek, which is also well stocked with sheep and caribou, though perhaps too far away to be taken in by parties who cannot spare the extra time required to get there. Level Mountain, seventy miles north, the Tanzilla valley, 90 miles northeast, and the Klepan Valley, 120 miles southeast, are the best places for caribou. Drove of these animals of over 100 at a time have been seen by parties hunting during the last and previous seasons on the Klepan and Tanzilla. Wolves, black bears and other fur-bearing animals are plentiful in Cassiar. There are also several varieties of grouse, and the mountain streams and lakes teem with trout and whitefish.

A well assorted stock of hunters' supplies, ammunition, rifles, etc., is carried at the Company's store at Telegraph Creek, and horses and guides can be secured by previous arrangement. Letters of credit, negotiable at any of the Company's posts, are obtainable at the District offices, Victoria, B. C.

A hunting license, which can be obtained from the gold commissioner at Telegraph Creek, costs \$100.00, and entitles the holder to take out of the country two moose, five caribou, three sheep and five goats.

The goose and duck shooting on the Stikine flats cannot be excelled anywhere. The country simply swarms with wild fowl in the fall of the year, and even all through the winter a few geese and ducks can be seen.

The hunting season commences on September 1st, but hunters would be well advised to reach Telegraph Creek early enough to leave themselves time to complete their arrangements and be out on the hunting grounds at the first of the season. Bear may be hunted any time prior to the 15th of July, when there is a short close season until 31st August. The hunting license for bear only, is \$25.00.

Steamboat navigation ceases towards the end of September but arrangements can always be made to come down from Telegraph Creek by canoe or launch.

### MINING

Well defined ledges bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and other minerals are found throughout the Cassiar country, and considerable interest is now being displayed in this region by prominent mining men. Several promising properties are now under development, and with the opening of navigation it is anticipated that there will be a rush of prospectors to this District.

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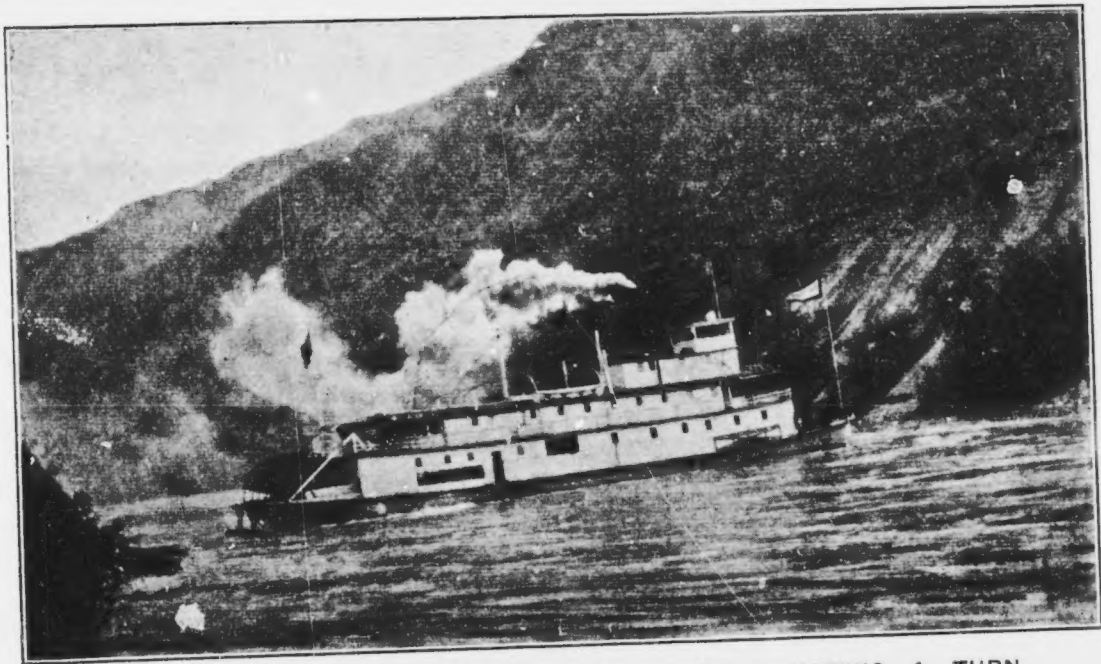
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SCENE ON THE STIKINE RIVER, B. C.



HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S STEAMER "PORT SIMPSON" MAKING A TURN

